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pointing the way. Mr. Stroud has brought together in his three volumes not only the words but the phrases in the English language which have been interpreted by the courts, and has thus performed an immense service to bench, bar and student. It would perhaps be inaccurate to say that the work is indispensable, because the profession got on without it ; but it is certainly indispensable in this sense that it should greatly lighten the labor of the English, and, in a lesser degree, the American practitioner.

Comprehensive in plan, scholarly and thorough in execution, accurate in law as well as in definition, Mr. Stroud would assuredly receive a quittance under the hand of Lord BACON himself who says in his Maxims of the Law : "I hold every man a debtor to his profession ; from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavour themselves by way of amends to be a help and ornament thereunto."

THE LIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL. Henry Flanders. Philadelphia : T. & J. W. Johnson & Company. 1904. pp. x, 278.

At the present day there is a very evident revival of interest in everything touching or in any way concerning the career of the one who stands out pre-eminently as the Great Chief Justice. This may be explained in various ways, but clearly needs no justification. It may be that the result of MARSHALL's labors on the bench of the Supreme Court is more obvious to us than to our fathers or grandfathers, for we are as a nation, in large measure, what MARSHALL's Constitutional opinions have made us. The amendments to the Constitution tend to a federal nationality, but MARSHALL's views educated bench, bar and the legislature in that direction. It may be that his work as a statesman, obscured by his services on the bench, is attracting our attention more than formerly, because the historian of to-day devotes care and attention to that phase of his career. And this is not only right but natural ; for to the public of 1801, MARSHALL was known as a zealous politician and leader of the Federalist party. Member of the Convention in Virginia for the ratification of the Constitution ; member of the State Legislature and subsequently of Congress ; Envoy to France ; Secretary of State in the administration of the elder ADAMS would suggest the man versed in public affairs. Politician he may have seemed in those days to his political opponents : Statesman he is and must be for us. Mr. John T. Morse, Jr. was, therefore, well-advised when he included MARSHALL in the American Statesmen Series. A third and final reason for this revival of interest undoubtedly lies in the recent celebration in 1901 of the hundredth anniversary of his appointment to the Chief Justiceship. This event was celebrated by bench and bar throughout the country, in which seats of learning joined. The addresses on this and on former occasions fill three bulky volumes recently published under the editorship of Mr. John F. Dillon.

From any one of these reasons, especially from a combination of the three, the publication in separate form of the present well-printed volume is both timely and judicious. Originally issued in the author's "Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the United States" (published in 1855-1857) it has ever since been the standard life and source of

our knowledge about MARSHALL's career. Mr. Magruder laid it under heavy contribution in his well known life published in 1885 in the Statesmen Series. In the preface he says that "he is also largely indebted to the industry and discriminating research of Mr. Henry Flanders," of whose book "he has freely availed himself for facts and incidents to lend interest to the narrative." And in the preface to the re-issue of Magruder's volume, Mr. Morse adds his meed of praise in more outspoken terms: "Indeed," he says, "there has not been, I think, any substantial addition to the material which existed at the time when the well-known Life of MARSHALL, in Flanders' Lives of the Chief Justices, was written. Of this book Colonel Magruder necessarily made free use, as must all coming writers concerning MARSHALL. Little is known now that was not known then and probably little more will ever be known."

Such commendation speaks for itself and amply justifies separate publication. The frontispiece reproduces the celebrated Inman portrait and is excellently and artistically done. The volume is attractive in form and well printed, and cannot fail to please the public. It should also call attention to the venerable Mr. Flanders' Lives of the Chief Justices, a well written, interesting and accurate work, to which a third volume, carrying the "Lives" from TANEY's appointment to that of the present incumbent would long have been, as it would be now, a welcome addition.

A TREATISE ON STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS, COVERING WATERED STOCK, TRUSTS, CONSOLIDATIONS AND HOLDING COMPANIES. Arthur L. Helliwell. St Paul: Keefe-Davidson Company. 1903. pp. xxxiii, 1071.

This is a book which serves a useful, if not an exalted purpose. Mr. Helliwell states frankly in his preface that "the author has made no effort in this work to cover the entire field of corporation law. His purpose has been to select and elaborate those branches of the subject on which the present day practitioner is most frequently consulted. Especial attention has been given, therefore, to the several forms of stock and the rights derived from the ownership thereof, the acquisition of membership, the transfer of shares, stockholders' meetings and elections, the power of corporate officers, dividends, consolidations and holding companies, the liability of stockholders and the defenses of actions instituted for the enforcement thereof." The author's aim in his treatment of these subjects is as practical as his choice of subjects. His text illuminates no principles, and his citations indicate no exhaustive research; neither text nor foot-notes are likely materially to assist a brief writer attempting to dig to the bottom of any question of corporation law. Mr. Helliwell has had another purpose in view; he has sought to supply the every-day needs of the every-day lawyer, to furnish a manual to which the busy practitioner can quickly turn for an intelligent treatment of the questions which are apt to arise in his practice, and in which he can obtain ready reference to some of the authorities on such questions. This purpose he has creditably accomplished. His work shows many signs of careful and intelligent preparation. His text is not, as in far too many recent law books, a jumble of disconnected and often inconsistent sentences, each attempting only to state the point of some